

AGREEMENT
FOR
THE EXCHANGE OF MONEY ORDERS
BETWEEN
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND
AND
THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C., and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
OLIVER AND BOYD, EDINBURGH; or
E. PONSOMBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

[Cd. 1122.] Price 2d.

**Agreement for the Exchange of Money Orders between the
Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Ireland and the Post Office of the Republic of Liberia.**

ARTICLE I.

Between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Republic of Liberia there shall be a regular exchange of Money Orders.

ARTICLE II.

The Money Order Service between the contracting countries shall be performed exclusively by the agency of Offices of Exchange. On the part of the United Kingdom the Office of Exchange shall be that of London, and on the part of Liberia that of Monrovia.

ARTICLE III.

In view of the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the two countries, it is agreed that the accounts as regards Money Orders in both directions shall be expressed in British money. The Post Office of Liberia shall convert into British money the amounts of Orders issued in Liberia, and into Liberian money the amounts of Orders issued in the United Kingdom.

The rate of conversion shall be in accordance with the rate of exchange current at Monrovia on the date of the despatch of the Advice Lists from the Liberian Office of Exchange in the case of Orders issued in Liberia, and on the date of the receipt of the Advice Lists in the Liberian Office of Exchange in the case of Orders issued in the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE IV.

The maximum amount for which a Money Order may be drawn in each country shall be 10*l.* sterling, or the nearest equivalent of that sum in the money of the country of issue.

ARTICLE V.

All payments for Money Orders, whether to or by the public, if not in gold, shall be made to the nearest practicable equivalent.

ARTICLE VI.

The British Post Office and the Post Office of Liberia shall each have the power to fix, from time to time, the rates of commission to be charged on all Money Orders they may respectively issue. The commission shall belong to the issuing Office; but the British Post Office shall allow to the Post Office of Liberia one-half of one per cent. ($\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) on the amount of Money Orders issued in the United Kingdom and payable in Liberia; and the Post Office of Liberia shall make a like allowance to the British Post Office for Money Orders issued in Liberia and payable in the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE VII.

In the payment of Money Orders to the public no account shall be taken of any fraction of a penny or of a cent.

ARTICLE VIII.

No Money Order shall be issued unless the applicant furnish in full the surname and the Christian name (or at least the initial of the Christian name) both of the remitter and of the payee, or the name of the firm or company who are the remitters or payees, and the address of the remitter and payee.

ARTICLE IX.

In the event of a Money Order being lost or destroyed a duplicate shall be granted on a written application from the payee (containing the necessary particulars) to the Chief Money Order Office of the country where the original Order was payable, and such Chief Office shall be authorized to demand, in every such case, a new commission, unless the Order shall have been lost in transmission through the post.

On the receipt of an application containing the same particulars from the remitter, instructions shall be given to stop payment of a Money Order.

ARTICLE X.

When it is desired that an error in the name of a payee shall be corrected, or that the amount of a Money Order shall be repaid to the remitter, application must be made by the remitter to the Chief Office of the country in which the Order was issued.

ARTICLE XI.

Repayment of an Order shall not, in any case, be made until it has been ascertained, through the Chief Office of the country where such Order is payable, that the Order has not been paid, and that the said Office authorizes the repayment.

ARTICLE XII.

Orders shall remain payable in each country for twelve months after the expiration of the month of issue; and the amounts of all Money Orders not paid within that period shall revert to and remain the property of the Administration of the country of issue.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Monrovia Office of Exchange shall communicate to the London Office weekly and the London Office shall communicate to the Monrovia Office by every mail the sums received in the one country for payment in the other, and the forms in Appendix "A" and Appendix "B" shall be used for this purpose.

In order to prevent inconvenience in the event of an original list being lost, each Office shall forward to the other by every mail a duplicate of the list sent by the preceding mail. A blank list shall be sent when there are no Orders to advise.

ARTICLE XIV.

Every Money Order entered upon the lists shall bear a number (to be known as the "International Number") commencing each month with No. 1.

Similarly, each list shall bear a serial number commencing every year with No. 1.

ARTICLE XV.

Money Orders sent from one country to the other shall be subject, as regards issue and payment, to the rules in force in the country of origin and in the country of destination with regard to the issue and payment of internal Money Orders.

ARTICLE XVI.

The receipt of each list shall be acknowledged on either side by means of the first subsequent list forwarded in the opposite direction; and any missing list shall be immediately applied for by the Office of Exchange to which it

should have been sent. The despatching Office of Exchange shall, in such case, transmit to the receiving Office of Exchange, without delay, a duplicate list duly certified as such.

ARTICLE XVII.

The lists shall be carefully verified by the Office of Exchange to which they are sent, and corrected when they contain manifest errors. The corrections shall be communicated to the despatching Office of Exchange in the acknowledgment of the receipt of the list in which the corrections were made.

When these lists show other irregularities, the Office of Exchange receiving them shall require an explanation from the despatching Office of Exchange, which shall give such explanation with as little delay as possible.

In the meanwhile the issue of internal Money Orders relating to such entries on the list as are found to be irregular shall be suspended.

ARTICLE XVIII.

As soon as the list shall have reached the receiving Office of Exchange, that Office shall prepare internal Money Orders in favour of the payees for the equivalents, in the money of the country of payment, of the amounts specified in the list, and shall then forward such internal Money Orders to the payees or to the paying Offices in conformity with the arrangements existing in each country for the payment of Money Orders.

ARTICLE XIX.

At the end of every month the Liberian Office shall prepare and forward to the Controller, Money Order Office, London, a list of the Orders issued in the United Kingdom and payable in Liberia which have not been paid within twelve months after the end of the month of issue, and have therefore become forfeited to the country of issue (see Appendix C).

The London Office will similarly furnish to the Postmaster General of Liberia at Monrovia monthly lists of Orders issued in Liberia on the United Kingdom which have not been paid within twelve months after the end of the month of issue.

ARTICLE XX.

At the end of every quarter the Exchange Office at Monrovia shall furnish to the Exchange Office at London a Money Order Account (in duplicate) which shall include the following items:—

- (a.) On the debit side (to the credit of the United Kingdom) the total of the lists despatched from Monrovia during the quarter, the allowance due on the transactions (Article VI.), the total amount of British Orders authorized during the quarter to be repaid to the remitters, the total amount of British Orders which have become void during the quarter, and the amount of the balance, if any, due to the Liberian Office.
- (b.) On the credit side (to the credit of Liberia) the total of the lists which have been despatched from London during the quarter, the allowance due, the total amount of Orders authorized to be repaid in Liberia, the total amount of Liberian Orders which have become void during the quarter, and the amount of the balance, if any, due to the British Office.

The Money Order Account shall be prepared on a form similar to that in Appendix "D" and shall be accompanied by detailed statements of the lists forwarded in both directions during the quarter, and of the repaid and void Orders (see Appendices E, F, and G). One copy of the account duly accepted shall be returned to Monrovia.

ARTICLE XXI.

Whenever it is found that the total amount of the Orders drawn upon one of the two countries during a quarter exceeds by 1,000*l.* the amount of

Orders drawn upon the other, the latter shall at once send to the former, as a remittance on account, the approximate amount of the ascertained difference.

ARTICLE XXII.

When the Liberian Post Office has to pay to the British Post Office the balance of the account, it shall do so at the time of forwarding the account; and, when the British Post Office has to pay the balance, it shall do so at the time of returning the duplicate of the account accepted.

Such payment shall be made in sterling by means of drafts payable on demand at London.

ARTICLE XXIII.

If the Liberian Post Office should desire to send Money Order remittances to any of the Foreign Countries, British Colonies, &c. in the list in Appendix "H," through the medium of the British Post Office, it shall be at liberty to do so provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:—

- (a.) The Liberian Post Office must advise the amounts of such "through" Orders to the Money Order Office, London, which will re-advise them to the Exchange Office of the Countries of payment.
- (b.) The particulars of "through" Orders must be entered either in red ink at the end of the ordinary Advice Lists despatched to London or on separate sheets, the total amounts of the "through" Orders being included in the totals of such lists.
- (c.) The names and addresses of the payees, including the names of the town and country of payment, must be given as fully as possible.
- (d.) The Liberian Post Office shall allow to the London Office the same percentage (see Article VI.) on "through" Orders as on Orders payable in the United Kingdom, the London Office crediting the Office of the country of payment with the same percentage for the "through" Orders as for the Orders issued in the United Kingdom, and for its intermediary services deducting from the amounts of the Orders a special commission which is at present at the following rates:—

For sums not exceeding 2 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	3 <i>d</i> .
For sums exceeding 2 <i>l</i> . but not exceeding 6 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	6 <i>d</i> .
For sums exceeding 6 <i>l</i> . but not exceeding 10 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-	9 <i>d</i> .

- (e.) When the amount of a "through" Order is repaid to the remitter, the commission charged for the intermediary service shall not be refunded.

If the British Post Office should desire to send Money Orders through the medium of the Liberian Office to any countries with which the Liberian Post Office transacts Money Order business, it shall be at liberty to do so under similar conditions to those stated in the foregoing paragraphs.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Should it appear at any time that Money Orders are used by mercantile men or other persons in the United Kingdom, or in Liberia, for the transmission of large sums of money, the British Post Office or the Liberian Post Office, as the case may be, shall be authorized to increase the commission, and shall have power even wholly to suspend, for a time, the issue of Money Orders.

ARTICLE XXV.

The Post Office of each country shall be authorized to adopt any additional rules (if not in contradiction to the foregoing) for the greater security against fraud, or for the better working of the system generally. All such additional rules, however, must be communicated to the Post Office of the other country.

ARTICLE XXVI.

This Agreement shall come into operation on the 1st day of March 1902.

Done in duplicate and signed at London by His Majesty's Postmaster General on the 22nd day of February 1902 and by the Consul-General for the Republic of Liberia on the 26th day of February 1902.

(Signed) LONDONDERRY.

L.S.

(Signed) HENRY HAYMAN.

L.S.

APPENDIX "H."

LIST of FOREIGN COUNTRIES and of BRITISH POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, and POSTAL AGENCIES ABROAD with which the UNITED KINGDOM has DIRECT MONEY ORDER EXCHANGES.

- Algeria. *See* France.
 Austria.
 Belgium.
 Bermuda.
 British Central Africa Protectorate.
 British East Africa Protectorate.
 British Guiana.
 British Honduras.
 British India (including Burmah and the Agencies of the Indian Post Office at Aden, Bagdad, Bahrain, Basorah, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Guader, Jask, Linga, Mohammerah, Muscat, and Pondicherry).
 British North Borneo (Kudat, Labuan, and Sandakan).
 Canada (including British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island).
 Cape Colony (including Basutoland, British Bechuanaland, and Orange River Colony).
 Ceylon.
 China. *See* Hong Kong, below.
 Constantinople.
 Cyprus.
 Danish West Indies.
 Denmark (including Iceland and Faroe Islands).
 Egypt.
 Falkland Islands.
 Fiji Islands.
 France (including Algeria and the Principality of Monaco).
 Gambia.
 Germany.
 Gibraltar (including the Agency at Tangier).
 Gold Coast Colony.
 Holland.
 Hong Kong—including the Agencies of the Hong Kong Post Office at Amoy, Canton, Foo Chow, Hankow, Hoikow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, and Liu King Tau (Wei-Hai-Wei).
 Hungary.
 Italy (including the Republic of San Marino and the Italian Agencies at Assab and Massowah and in the Regency of Tripoli).
 Japan.
 Lagos.
 Luxemburg.
 Malta.
 Mauritius.
 Monaco, Principality of. *See* France.
 Natal (including Zululand).
 Netherlands. *See* Holland.
 Newfoundland.
 New South Wales.
 New Zealand.
 Nigeria, Southern.
 Norway.
 Panama.
 Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira).
 Queensland.
 Rhodesia, Southern (including Matabeleland, and Northern Zambesia).
 Roumania.
 St. Helena.
 Salonica.
 Sarawak.
 Seychelles.
 Sierra Leone.
 Smyrna.
 South Australia.
 Straits Settlements.
 Sweden.
 Switzerland.
 Tasmania.
 Transvaal Colony.
 Tunis.
 United States (including Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Manila, Philippine Islands).
 Victoria.
 Western Australia.
 West Indies:—
 Antigua.
 Bahamas.
 Barbados.
 Dominica.
 Grenada.
 Jamaica.
 Montserrat.
 Nevis.
 St. Kitts.
 St. Lucia.
 St. Vincent.
 Tobago.
 Trinidad.
 Turk's Islands.
 Virgin Islands.
 Zanzibar Protectorate.

LIST OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND PLACES with which the UNITED KINGDOM has
INDIRECT MONEY ORDER EXCHANGES through other FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country or Place of Destination.	Country through which advised.
Adrianople - - - - -	Austria.
Beirut - - - - -	
Bosnia - - - - -	
*Bulgaria - - - - -	Switzerland.
Cameroons and Togo (West Coast of Africa) - - -	Germany.
Candia - - - - -	Austria.
Canea (Khania, La Canée) - - - - -	
Caroline Islands (German Protectorate of) - - -	Germany.
Casmé (Tchessimé) - - - - -	Austria.
*Chili - - - - -	Belgium.
China (German Agency), Tientsin (Kiautschau) - - -	Germany.
China (Japanese Agencies), Chefoo, Hangchow, Peking, Shashe, Soochow, Tientsin, Nanking, and Newchwang.	Japan.
Chios (Khios) - - - - -	Austria.
*Congo Free State (Banana, Boma, and Matadi) - - -	Belgium.
Dardanelles - - - - -	Austria.
Dédé-Agatch (Dédé-Aghadj) - - - - -	
Durazzo - - - - -	
*Finland - - - - -	Sweden.
Formosa and Pescadores Islands - - - - -	Japan.
Gallipoli - - - - -	Austria.
German East Africa Protectorate - - - - -	Germany.
German South-West Africa Protectorate - - - - -	
*Goa - - - - -	India.
*Greece - - - - -	Belgium.
Herzegovina - - - - -	Austria.
Ineboli - - - - -	
Jaffa - - - - -	
Janina - - - - -	
Jerusalem - - - - -	
Kaifa (Caiffa) - - - - -	
Kavala (Cavalla) - - - - -	
Kernassonde (Kéressonn) - - - - -	Japan.
Korea - - - - -	
Lagos (Turkey) - - - - -	Austria.
Mitylene - - - - -	
Netherlands East Indies - - - - -	Holland.
New Guinea (German Protectorate in) - - - - -	Germany.
Novi Bazar (Austrian Field Posts in) - - - - -	Austria.
Prevesa - - - - -	
Retimo - - - - -	
Rhodes - - - - -	
Rodoeto - - - - -	Italy.
*Salvador - - - - -	
Samoa (German Protectorate in) - - - - -	Germany.
Samsoun - - - - -	Austria.
Santi Quaranta (Sérandoz) - - - - -	
Scutari (Albania) - - - - -	Switzerland.
*Servia - - - - -	
Siam - - - - -	Germany.
Trebizond (Trapezunt) - - - - -	Austria.
*Uruguay (for payment in Uruguay only) - - - - -	Belgium.
Valona - - - - -	Austria.
Vathy-Samos - - - - -	

* In these cases a commission of about 1 per cent. is deducted for intermediary services by the country through which the orders are advised.

